MR. FAIRBANKS IS NOTIFIED.

HE ACCEPTS THE NOMINATION FOR VICE-PRESIDENT.

Elihu Root Delivers the Notification Address, and Calls Attention to the Age of Mr. Davis, Mr. Fairbanks's Rival The Ceremonies at Indianapolis,

INDIANAPOLIS. Aug. 3.—The formal notifiation of Senator Fairbanks of his nomination for Vice-President on the national Republican ticket took place in the presence of a large crowd at the Senator's residence this afternoon. The ceremony was marked by simplicity, and although no attempt was made to draw a crowd the spacious lawn about the home of the candidate was filled with political supporters and personal friends.

The affair was as informal as it was possible to make it. The two speeches, one by Elihu Root of New York, notifying the Senator of the nomination, and the other by the nominee, accepting the nomination, were short. Each of the speakers was in excellent spirits and each put zest into his

Not all the committeemen were present but the attendance was large. Those members from some distant States and Territories who found it impossible to be present sent letters or telegrams of regret. A few of the committeemen arrived in the city last night, and the early morning trains from east, west, north and south brought in a large number.

Mr. Root, who was temporary chairman of the national convention, by virtue of custom became chairman of this committee. He arrived from New York on an early train. Accompanying him were several committeemen representing Eastern and New England States. The personality of Chairman Root overshadowed all others. It was not his first visit to Indianapolis, but it afforded the first full opportunity for Indianapolis people to see him

Escorted from the English Hotel by the Marion Club, the members of the committee reached the Senator's home on time, and, led by Mr. Root, were met by the Senator and Mrs. Fairbanks and welcomed. An informal reception lasting about twenty minutes took place, during which all the members of the notification committee present and the other specially invited guests were presented to the nominee and

After the introductions the company noved out on the veranda. The members of the notification committee took places at the east end of the porch, while the other invited guests and the public generally occupied the lawn in front of the

The porch was decorated with the national colors and from a wire stretched from one tree to another on the lawn floated a large flag. Besides the out of town visitors. who themselves formed a large company, many neighbors of the Senator were presen The nominee for Vice-President and the

chairman of the notification committee came out on the porch together, and without any preliminaries Mr. Root proceeded to deliver the address of notification. He stood facing the members of the notification committee and looking out over the lawn. The speech was frequently applauded.

MR. ROOT'S SPEECH. This is what Mr. Root said:

SENATOR FAIRBANKS: The committee which now waits upon you was appointed by the national convention of the Republican party held at Chicago in June, and its agree-able duty is to notify you of your nomination as the Republican candidate for the office of Vice-President of the United States for the term to begin on the 4th day of March,

We give you formal notice of that nomination with assurance of the undivided and hearty support of the great party which has executed the people's will in the gov-ernment of this country for the better part of the last half century. The nomination comes to you in accordance with the best methods and practices of representativ government.

It was the result of long and earnest con eration and discussion by the members of the convention. It was not the chance product of an excited hour, and it was not upon the demand of any powerful influencepolitical or otherwise—constraining the judg-ment of the delegates. It was not made for the purpose of conciliating possible malcontents, or of swelling the campaign fund of the party. No bargains or intrigues con-tributed to it. No suppressions of the truth or misleading of the convention as to you principles and opinions were necessary to bring it about. It was the deliberate, in formed and intelligent judgment of the dele gates from every State and Territory, and it was their unanimous judgment.

It is a great office to which you are called John Adams, and Thomas Jefferson, and George Clinton, and John C. Calhoun, and Martin Van Buren, and many others whose names are illustrious in the history of our country, have filled it. It is an office of high dignity and immediate, ever present importance. The credit and honor of our country are greatly concerned in the character and conduct of the man who presides over the Senate of the United States-that powerful and august body of which you are already

VICE-PRESIDENT'S DUTIES.

But the Vice-President has other grave duties of imperative obligation. When the people elect a President under our political system they do not merely select the man for the office; they give their approval to certain controlling principles and policies government; and the Administration o

to give effect to these principles and policies. always ready to take up the burden ries with it the duty to be always ready to continue unbroken the policies which the people have intrusted to the Administration for execution. For the due performance of this duty the Vice-President should be familiar with the conduct of affairs by the administration as it proceeds, a part of its ouncils and imbued with a knowledge of its labors, its perplexities and its motives that can come only from intimate association

and confidence and sympathy.

Too often it has happened that after excited contests for the Presidential nomination the candidate for Vice-President has been selected from the defeated faction for the purpose of appeasing their resentment and hat after election he has remained antagon stic in spirit and a stranger to the councils of the President whom he may be called apon to succeed. Happily, we are now in so such case.

CLOSE RELATIONSHIP NEEDED

The people would fain see again such relations of sympathy and loyal helpfulness for the public good as existed between President McKinley and Vice-President Hobart Roosevelt and yourself, your mutual esteem and good understanding, assure us that these happy conditions will come again after the ith of next March. We count upon your wisdom and experience and toyal aid as an element of ever present strength in the coming Administration.

to the supreme responsibility of the ice-Presidency in case of succession to the Presidency, we shall all pray, and no one more earnestly than yourself, that it may not come to you. But we are not at liberty to ignore the possibility that it may come. Sad and bitter experience admonishes us that provision for succession to the Presi-tency is no idle form. Of the last twelve

States five-nearly one-half—have died in office and have been succeeded by Vice-

A serious obligation rests upon the political parties which select the candidates between whom the people must choose to see to it that they nominate men for this possible succession who have the strength of body and mind and character which shall enable them, if occasion comes, to take up the burdens of the great Presidential office, to endure its trying and exhausting demands, to meet its great responsibilities, and with firm hand and clear vision to guide the Government of the country until the people can

EX-SENATOR DAVIS'S GREAT AGE. Our opponents of the Democratic party have signally failed to perform this duty They have nominated as their candidate for the Vice-Presidency an excellent gentleman who was born during the Presidency of James Monroe and who before the 4th of March next will be in the eighty-second year of his age. Before the next Administration is ended he will be approaching his 86th birthday. It is no disparagement of this gentleman, for whom I believe we all have the highest respect, to say that he shares the common lot of mortals and that the election of any man of such great age would furnish no safeguard to the American people against the disaster which would ensue upon the death of a President with a successor not com-petent to perform the duties of the Presi-

dential office.

It is common experience that very aged men, however bright and active they may appear for brief periods, cannot sustain long continued severe exertion. The deof the Presidential office upon the mental and physical vitality are so great, so continuous and so exhausting as to be wholly beyond the capacity of any man of eighty-five. The attempt by such a man to perform the duties of the office would, with practical certainty, be speedily followed by a complete breakdown both of body and mind. In contemplating the remote possibility of the election of the Democratic candidate for Vice-President the people of the country are bound to contemplate also as a necesresult of such an election, in case of the President's death, that others, not chosby the people, and we know not who, would govern in the name of a nominal successor anable himself to perform the constitutional duties of his office; or, worse still, that serious doubt whether the Vice-President had not reached a condition of "inability" within he meaning of the Constitution would throw the title to the office of President into dispute The serious effect of such an event upon the Government and upon the business interests and general welfare of the country, and the serious effect even of the continual menace of such an event, must be apparent to every thoughtful mind.

PAIRBANKS'S VIGOR.

In your election, on the other hand, this hief requirement will be fully met. In the full strength of middle life you are prepared for the exhausting duties of the Presidency. Your successful and distinguished caree the ability and probity with which you have already discharged the duties of high office, the universal respect and esteem of the people of Indiana who have delighted to honor you, the attachment of hosts of friends throughout the Union—all assure us that you have the character and the ability to govern wisely and strongly should you become President. Many indeed among our people have already turned toward you as a suitable candidate to be elected directly to that great office.

It is the earnest wish of your party and of many good citizens who have no party affiliations that you shall accept this nomination, and that you shall be elected in November to be the next Vice-President of the United States. In expressing to you this wish we beg to add an assurance of our own personal respect, esteem and loyalty.

As Senator Fairbanks rose to reply he was received with clapping of hands which was succeeded by shouts of applause that resounded throughout the grounds, and it was several minutes before he attempted to speak. During the delivery of his response he was frequently interrupted by applause, and at the conclusion of his remarks many of his old friends and some of the members of the committee gathered around him and cordially shook his hand.

MR. PAIRBANKS'S ACCEPTANCE. Senator Fairbanks said:

MR. ROOT AND GENTLEMEN OF THE COM-MITTEE: I thank you for the very generous terms in which you have conveyed the official President of the United States. The unclicited and unanimous nomination by the Republican party is a call to a duty which I am pleased to obey.

I accept the commission which you bring

with a profound sense of the dignity and responsibilities of the exalted position for which I have been nominated. My utmost endeavor will be to discharge in full measure the trust, if the action of the convention shall meet the approval of the American people. The platform adopted by the convention

s an explicit and emphatic declaration of principles in entire harmony with those olicies of our party which have brought great honor and prosperity to our commo country and which, if continued, will bring us like blessings in the future.

The monetary and economic policies which have been so forcibly reannounced lie at the very foundation of our industrial life and are sential to the fullest development of our national strength. They give vitality to our manufactures and commerce, and if im-paired, or overthrown, there would inevitably ensue a period of industrial depression to the serious injury of the vast interests of both labor and capital.

GOLD STANDARD'S GREAT VALUE. The Republican party, since it preserved the integrity of the republic and gave freedom to the oppressed, never rendered a more t established the gold standard. Under it we have increased our currency supply sufsciently to meet the normal requirements of It is gratifying that the conven tion made frank and explicit declaration of the inflexible purpose of the party to maintain the gold standard. It is essential not only standard should be as good as the best in the world, but that the people should have the assurance that it will be so main-

The enemies of sound money were powerful enough to suppress mention of the gold standard in the platform lately adopted by the Democratic national convention The leader of Democracy in two great national campaigns has declared since the adjourn ment of the convention that as soon as the election is over he will undertake to organize the forces within the Democratic party for the next national contest for the purpose of advancing the radical policies for which his element of the party stands. He frankly

The Weather.

Generally fair weather prevailed over all the Northern States yesterday, save for one or two showers. There were showers and thunderstorms scattered over the Southern States. There was an area of low pressure moving southeast over the Dakotas and Minnesota which was drawing warmer weather into the Upper Mississippi and Missouri valleys. There also was a moderate depression of he New England coast, drawing away the un-

settled conditions. It was warmer generally.

In this city the day was partly cloudy and slightly warmer; wind, light southerly; average humidity, neter, corrected to read to sea The temperature yesterday, as recorded by the official thermometer, is shown in the annexed table:

The highest temperature, 81° at 2:30 P. M. WASHINGTON FORECASE FOR TO-DAY AND TO-MORE For eastern New York, fair to-day; showers to

morrow: light to fresh, cariable winds.
For the District of Columbia, eastern Pen vania, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland and Vir ginia, fair and warmer to-day; showers to-morro light to fresh, variable winds.
For New England, fale and warmer to-day,

For New England, fair and warmer to-usy, fair to-morrow; light to fresh, variable winds. Western Pennsylvania and western New York, fair and warmer to-day, winds shifting to fresh southeast; showers and cooler to-morrow.

cays that the money question is for the present

in abeyance."
In view of these palpable facts, it is no the part of wisdom to abandon our vigilance in safeguarding the integrity of our monetary system. We must have not only a Presiden who is unalterably committed to the gold standard, but both houses of Congress in entire accord with him upon the subject.

In Congress and not with the Presiden rests the supreme power to determine the standard of our money. Though the Chief Executive should oppose, the Congress, acting within its independent constitutional authority, could at any time overthrow or change the monetary standard.

THE PROTECTIVE POLICY.

The wisdom of our protective policy finds complete justification in the industrial development of the country. This policy has become a most vital part of our industrial system and must be maintained unimpaired. Vhen altered conditions make changes schedules desirable, their modification can be safely entrusted to the Republican party. If they were to be changed by the enemies of the system along free trade lines, un-certainty would take the place of certainty, and a reaction would surely follow, to the injury of the wage earners and all who are now profitably employed. Uncertainty un-dermines confidence and loss of confidence breeds confusion and distress in commercial

PRAISE FOR ROOSEVELT.

The convention was wise not only in its enunciation of party politics, but in its nomination of a candidate for the Presidency During the last three years President Roos velt has been confronted with large and serious questions. These he has met and solved with high wisdom and courage. The charges made against him in the Demo-cratic platform find an irrefutable answer in his splendid administration, never sur-passed in all the history of the republic and never equalled by the party which seeks to discredit it.

The election of the President is impera-tively demanded by those whose success depends upon the continuance of a safe, conservative and efficient administration of public affairs.

THE ADMINISTRATION'S RECORD. We have an ample record of deeds done, of beneficent things accomplished in the public interest. The vast business of the Government has been well administered. The laws have been enforced fearlessly and mpartially The Treasury has been quately supplied with revenue and the financial credit of the Government was never better. Our foreign trade balance continues to increase our national wealth. We have adopted an irrigation policy which will build homes in the arid regions of the West. The Panama Canal, the hope of centuries, is in course of construction, under the sole protection of the American flag.

We have peace and great prosperity at home and are upon terms of good neigh-borhood with the entire world. These conditions constitute the strongest possible assurance for the future. Later I shall avail myself of a favorable

opportunity to submit to you, and, through you, to my fellow citizens, a fuller expression of my views concerning the question Permit me again to thank you and to ex press the belief that we may confidently submit our cause to the candid and patriotic

judgment of our countrymen. At the close of the speeches the members of the notification committee and the other specially invited guests were escorted to a large tent on the lawn, where refreshments were served. The persons who had not been specially invited were asked to linger and enter the house, where lemonade was served.

The ceremonies occupied less than ar hour. After the luncheon the members of the committee were driven back to the hotel, and most of them left the city on the late afternoon trains.

SLOCUM FUND GRIEVANCES. Committee Calls on Acting Mayor Fornes

-Edward T. Devine Gives Figures.

Three members of the association which has been formed by the relatives of those who lost their lives on the General Slocum called yesterday on Acting Mayor Fornes at the City Hall to protest against what they described as the arbitrary methods of Edward T. Devine, the acting secretary of the General Slocum relief committee. The callers were Jacob Weingart of 409 Fifth street. Charles Dersch of 76 First avenue and Frederick W. Hotz of 319 Fifth street. All three lost relatives in the disaster, but they said they were not seeking aid from the committee. They only wished to complain of the treatment destitute survivors were receiving.

vivors were receiving.

Mr. Dersch told Acting Mayor Fornes that Mr. Dersch told Acting Mayor Fornes that the funerals of 543 dead, the survivors of whom belong to his organization, had cost \$56,154. The relief committee had paid on this \$39,831, leaving bills to the amount of \$16,323 unpaid. Mr. Weingart pointed out that there were many pathetic cases of destitution. He showed this letter:

that there were many pathetic cases of destitution. He showed this letter:

Dear Sir: I regret that I am unable to make an appointment for to-morrow and that on account of other engagements I am unable to give any more time to interviewing callers in relation to the relief committee. Any communications sent to the secretary at this address will have the attention of the committee, and you are, of course, at perfect liberty to look elsewhere for information that you may desire. Respectfully yours,

EDWARD T. DEVINE.

Mr. Fornes told the delegates that he thought Mr. Devine ought to listen to their complaints, and he gave them a letter to Mr. Devine, asking him to receive them.

Mr. Devine told The Sun last evening that the total amount raised for the fund was about \$124,000. Of this about \$88,000 has been paid out for funeral expenses. The sum of \$32,000 has been set aside for cases of continuing dependence. The expenses of administration have been about \$1,200 to date. Urgent relief given in a number of cases and a small unappropriated balance account for the rest of the money.

The committee is considering methods

The committee is considering methods of rendering the fund for dependents most serviceable. They will shortly adopt some plan, probably paying lump sums in some cases and in others arranging for payment in installments, according to the special conditions of the beneficiaries. A comat the proper time.

KENT LOOMIS'S BODY HERE On the St. Paul-Widener Denies a New York Traction Merger Rumor.

The body of F. Kent Loomis, who lost his life from the North German Lloyd steamship Kaiser Wilhelm II. off the English coast on June 19, while he was on his way to Abyssinia, arrived last evening aboard the American liner St. Paul from South-

His brother, Francis B. Loomis, Assistant Secretary of State, took charge of the body at the pier and had it transferred immediately to the Baltimore and Ohio station and put aboard the midnight train for Parkersburg, W. Va., where it will be inerred. Secretary Loomis accompanied the

body.
Among the St. Paul's passengers were P. A. B. Widener, Henry Siegel, Craig Wadsworth, Gen. Rush C. Hawkins, A. B. Stickney, J. C. Barclay and Leonard Cox. Mr. Widener said that he had had a fine time abroad. He looked bright eyed and active. He went in the early part of June and spent most of his vacation automobiling, chiefly in the south of France. He was accompanied by Mr. Wadsworth.
In regard to the rumor that he had been In regard to the rumor that he had been perfecting a plan for the merging of all the New York traction interests he said: "This is the first I have heard of it. I have simply been having a good time on the other side, that's all."

Col. Gardner Retired. WASHINGTON, Aug. 3.—Lieut.-Col. Edwin T. Gardner of the Medical Corps, stationed at Atlanta, Ga., has been placed on the retired list on account of disability. Lieut.-Col. Gardner served throughout the civil war, and is, therefore, entitled to retire with the rank of Colonel

MAY LIBEL GRAND REPUBLIC.

COLLECTOR TO SUE FOR \$500 A TRIP PENALTY.

Neglect of Steamboat Inspectors' Orders Covered by Statute-Men Sent to Get Evidence-Senator Reynolds Says Boat Is Safe-Will Fight Injustice

Every trip that the General Slocum's sister ship, the Grand Republic, now makes between Manhattan and Coney Island is made at the risk of a penalty of \$500. The Dreamland Company having failed to comply with his requirements, Supervising Inspector of Steam Vessels Robert S. Rodie has turned the matter over to Col-lector Stranahan. The Collector's solicitor, Mr. Hamilton, directed the Surveyor of the Port yesterday to send two customs inspectors on board the Grand Republi forthwith, to accompany her on severa trips. He instructed them to warn the captain on each trip that he was sailing in violation of the law. They are then to make sworn affidavits on which to base suits for the recovery of the penalty. Customs Inspectors Daly and Fitzgerald were detailed to the duty.

The Dreamland Company, which is ope rating the Grand Republic under a lease from the Knickerbocker Steamboat Company, has taken legal advice, and Senator William H. Reynolds, its president, said yesterday that the issue would be fought o a finish.

As soon as the customs inspectors have completed the technical evidence against the Grand Republic the case will into the hands of the United States District Attorney, Gen. Henry L. Burnett, Gen. Burnett was away yesterday, but the acting District Attorney, Mr. King, said that the ordinary proceeding in such a case would be to apply for the issuance of a libel against the vessel. Her owners or lessees would then have to give a bond. If the law was again violated, the vessel could be libelled again.

libelled again.

"This is a very great injustice to our company," said Senator Reynolds yesterday. "On July 2 we leased the Grand Republic from the Knickerbecker Steamboat Company. The boat had been inspected by Mr. Rodie's men only a little over a month before, and certified by them as being all right. But I was not satisfied with that. I sent Capt. Beebe, who is in charge of all our four vessels, on board the Republic, and told him to make a thorough inspection of her before we signed the charter. Capt. Beebe reported certain things as desirable, and these things we supplied. We went further than that. We bought 2,000 new life preservers and a full equipment of the very best hose the market supplies, at 90 cents a foot. By way of advertisement we had fire drills for the benefit of our passengers on every trip.

for the benefit of our passengers on every trip.

"When Inspector Rodie and his four or five assistant inspectors were down at Coney Island, and after they had landed on the pier, they suddenly demanded a fire drill on the Republic. In one minute and fifty-five seconds the crew had five streams playing. The inspector accused us of being all ready for it. We were all ready for it—all the time. Inspector Rodie had our fire hose tested at 180 pounds pressure, although the law only requires 135 pounds. The hose stood the test perfectly.

pounds. The hose stood the test perfectly.

"We are permitted to carry 3,550 persons, and must have that many life preservers. The Inspector found about 400 which he threw out. I would gladly have supplied their places, but I couldn't. The whole Atlantic coast has been stripped of life preservers since the Slooum disaster. I asked the Inspector to reduce our carrying limit to meet the number of life preservers we had. But he stuck to the technical point of the number we were permitted to carry—3,550—as it appeared in the Inspector's document of May 20, and he would not consent to restricting our number. "When the inspector wrote to me for the

"When the inspector wrote to me for the third time asking me to apply for a reinspection, I replied that I was ready to do everything he required, but I explained that to lay off the boat for two days would be all but ruinous. It would upset our whole schedule as advertised, and that, too, with only about thirty days of the season left.

"I would rather lose our whole plant than feel that I had been responsible for the loss of a single life. But I know that the Repubof a single life. But I know that the Repub-lic is safe. She was singled out for attack because she is the sister of the Slocum." President Barnaby of the Knickerbocker

President Barnaby of the Knickerbocker Steamboat Company said yesterday that the controversy over the Grand Republic did not involve him or his company.

None of the inspectors detailed by the Surveyor of the Port to warn the captain of the Republic was on board on the vessel's 4 o'clock trip to the Island. At least none communicated with Capt. Carmon, who communicated with Capt. Carmon, who had that he knew nothing about the situation save that Capt. Beebe, commodore of the fleet, had told him to keep on his trips yesterday as usual. The Republic carried about 1,000 passengers on her norning trip, about 1,000 passengers on her morning trip and nearly that number on the afternoon

one.

The law under which the proceedings against the Republic may be taken is Section 4,454 of title 52 of the Laws Governing the Steamboat Inspection Service. It

reads:

If any master or owner of any steamer shall refuse or neglect to comply with the requirements of the local inspectors, made in pursuance of the preceding section, and shall, contrary thereto and while the same remains unreversed by the supervising in spector, employ the vessel by navigating her, the master and ownershall be liable to a penalty of \$500 for each offence, one-half for the use of the informer; for which sum the vessel itself shall be liable, and may be seized and proceeded against by libel in any district court having jurisdiction; and the master and owner, and the vessel itself, shall, in addition thereto, be liable for any damage to passengers and their baggage which shall occur from any defects as stated in the notice prescribed by the preceding section.

Corporation Counsel Delany sent to

occur from any defects as stated in the notice prescribed by the preceding section.

Corporation Counsel Delany sent to Police Commissioner McAdoo yesterday an opinion, in which he held that the police have full power to prevent the overcrowding of excursion steamers. Mr. McAdoo asked for the opinion because of the contention raised by the steamboat owners that the metropolitan police have no jurisdiction over the harbor boats. Mr. Delany states that while the supervision of the steamers rests with the Federal authorities "the police under Section 385 of the Penal Code have a right to interfere if they have evidence that the United States statutes are being violated." The police under this section have a perfect right, Mr. Delany says, to prevent any boat from taking on more passengers than it is licensed to carry. The Corporation Counsel does not say that the police may prevent a boat from that the police may prevent a boat from sailing. He confines himself to their righ

sailing. He confines himself to their right to prevent overloading.

President Frank A. Barnaby of the Knickerbocker Steamboat Company, which owned the General Slocum, accompanied by former Judge Dittenhoefer and Terence McManus, appeared before Commissioner Shields in the Federal Building, yesterday, and gave bail to the amount of \$20,000 in compliance with the order of Judge Thomas in the Federal Court, last Monday, when Barnaby, with others, was arraigned on the indictment found against him in the Slocum case. Barnaby's bond was given by Samuel Meyers of Centerport, L. I., who offered surety double the amount of the bond, consisting of real estate in Man-

who offered surety double the amount of the bond, consisting of real estate in Man-hattan, Brooklyn and Weehawken, Mrs. Mary McDonald of 832 Bergen street, Brooklyn, qualified as surety for Frank B. Dexter, treasurer of the Knickerbooker Steamboat Company, in \$5,000. Federal Steamboat Inspector Fleming's bail of \$5,000 was furnished by Donald McNeil of 71 Woodruff avenue, Brooklyn. Secretary Atkinson, who is ill at his home, will appear later.

Secretary Atkinson, who is ill at his home, will appear later.
Judge Dittenhoefer and Mr. McManus entered into a stipulation with United States District Attorney Burnett and Assistant District Attorney Wise that the defence could have until the first Monday in October to file demurrers or interpose any other process intended to quash the indictments.

Bail for \$5,000 each in the cases of Barnaby, Atkinson and Dexter, given after the Coroner's inquest, was discharged yesterday by Judge Newburger in General Sessions.

A MANTELS FIREPLACES ANDIRONS TILES.

W≈H.JACKSON COMPANY

UNION SQ.NORTH - 29 E 17 E ST.

MORE RIOTING IN CHICAGO

CHICAGO HOUSES SAY THEY HAVE PLENTY OF WORKERS.

No Room for Some of the Non-Union Men Who Have Been Sent There-Strikers Again Talking of Making an Appeal to President Roosevelt-More Assaults.

CHICAGO, Aug. 3.-Rioting in which two olicemen were severely injured, more han a hundred persons clubbed and twenty-eight of the rioters arrested, took place at Forty-seventh and Loomis streets tonight.

The disorder was caused by the refusal of motormen on the Forty-seventh street ine to stop their cars for non-union men and one of them, Frank N. Larson, was arrested by the police and taken to the station, while the car was left standing on the tracks.

The arrival of nearly one hundred policemen added to the fury of the mob, which soon numbered 1,000 persons.

The police repeatedly charged the mob, but in spite of their attacks, it took them nearly half an hour to quell the disturbance. 'No more men needed" was the word the packers sent out to-day, when they turned away more than 200 non-union men, who applied for work under the guidance of employment agents. The majority of these men, after failing to get work at the big houses, were engaged by the Schwarzschild & Sulzberger company.

President J. P. Lyman of the National company said the firm was killing as many cattle and hogs as usual at this time of year. Other firms were reported in a similar condition.

Guarded by a detail of police, four carcads of Eastern workmen were brought into the yards early to-day in care of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad. They numbered about 300. The packers said they might select a few of the most skilled workers and turn away the rest. About 200 found incompetent were weeded out during the day. The departure of these men on various trains gave rise to the assertion that the strike breakers were deserting.

On the union side there was further activity in seeking legal action. The Allied Trades executive committee met, considered again the subject of an appeal to President Roosevelt, decided to wait till to-morrow for definite action, and then adopted resolutions calling on Building Commissioner Williams to take cognizance of sanitary conditions existing in the stock

Thousands of strikers, the majority of them men, crowded about the new relief station at 4642 Wallace street, waiting in line for hours this forenoon for the distribution of supplies to begin. There was a delay in getting in the supplies. Many carried baskets. The few women in waiting did not enter the line, but sat upon neighboring doorsteps or stood in little groups away from the main crush. At noon the door was opened and a crush followed. Windows were broken in the rush. Then bundles of food were handed out with speed. The crowd was gone by Armour & Co.'s steam whistle went on a

rampage this morning, and refused to be silenced for twenty minutes. It caused tremendous excitement throughout the stock wards and the workers erge out of the plants by the hundreds, under the impression that the whistling was a call to arms and that the stock yards had been attacked. A force of engineers finally succeeded in stopping the noise.

The usual number of small riots occurred

near the yards to-day. Numerous retail butchers' wagons loaded with meat from the big packing houses were overturned, and in several cases the drivers were severely beaten.

KANSAS CITY, Aug. 3.—Michael Donnelly.

president of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butchers Workmen of America, said to-day to a reporter: to-day to a reporter:
"I have visited Sioux City, South Omaha,
St. Joseph and East St. Louis. In Chicago
we have the packers tied up tightly. In
some other places there have been a few

deserters from our ranks, mostly negroes who were never really union men at heart. Is there any hope for a settlement? Not from me. It's up to the conference committee, now." from me. It's up to the conference committee, now."

FORT WORTH, Tex., Aug. 3.—Texas cattle men are receiving from the Bureau of Corporations of the Department of Commerce and Labor lists of questions regarding the cattle industry to which replies are asked. Two significant questions asked are: "Have you personal knowledge of any facts or circumstances which lead you to believe that there is an agreement or arrangement

that there is an agreement or arrangement between the large beef packers to force down cattle prices or to refrain from com-petition?" "Do you know of any person who has definite knowledge of such facts, If so, give his name and address." Butchers Here Vote for a Strike.

The vote cast by the New York locals of the Amalgamated Meatcutters and Butch ers' Workmen was counted last night and later it was said that the men had voted to obey the strike order. There is hope among the leaders here that action can be put off for two or three days, and that in the meantime the Chicago strike will end.

BOYS CUT IN TWO BY TRAINS. One in Brooklyn and One in Weebawken Both at the Waistline.

George Lagrossa, 10 years old, of Roose welt and Cherry streets, this city, went to seit and Cherry streets, this city, went to Borough Park, Brooklyn, yesterday to visit his uncle. At nightfall the boystarted for home. He was crossing New Utrecht avenue at Sixty-third street when a Coney Island trolley train struck him. He fell across the track and the wheels of two cars passed over his body before the train could be stopped.

He was cut in two at the waist line. The two sections were picked up and removed

He was cut in two at the waist line. The two sections were picked up and removed to the Bath Beach station.

Vincent McGurr, 11 years old, of 136 Weehawken street, West Hoboken, fell from a car while stealing a ride on a West Shore Railroad freight train in Weehawken yesterday afternoon. The wheels passed over his waist, cutting him in two. over his waist, cutting him in two.

WROTE TO PRESIDENT OF PLOT Percy C. Ohl of Plainfield Committed to Insane Asylum in Consequence.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Aug. 3.-Percy C. Ohl, a wealthy citizen of Plainfield, was yesterday committed to the New Jersey Hospital for the Insane, at Morris Plains. For a time he has been possessed of a hallucination that a plot had been made to take the life of President Roosevelt, and he wrote the Chief Magistrate of the nation to that effect, promising, on re-ceipt of \$20 and a pair of shoes, to tell him

all about the conspiracy.

When the local authorities heard of the affair they had Mr. Ohl examined by physicians, and his commitment followed.



FOR THURSDAY, PRIDAY & SATURDAY. An Important Sale of THREE THOUSAND SIX HUNDRED

High Grade Shirts for Men

At 95 Cents.

Regularly \$1.50, \$2.00 and \$2.50.

The man who made the shirts told us we might have them with his label, if we would pledge ourselves not to mention his name in conjunction with our announcement. Gladly did we accept this condition, so that you might be conscious of the exceptionally high character of the shirts. It is a far-famed label and identifies none but the very finest garments which the market affords.

The collection embraces plain, plaited and coat Shirts of imported Madras, Dimity, Cambric, Crepe Cloth and Corded Madras in white and an extensive variety of colored designs, such as small figures, stripes and overplaids. Cuffs attached or detached. Sizes for all manner of men-normal, abnormal or subnormal.

Saks & Company

BROADWAY, 33D TO 34TH STREET.

MANHATTAN^{\$} WEBER & HEILBRONER,

757 BROADWAY, at 8th St.

Kennedy

Shoes That Hold Shape.

1.50 Pair Shoe Trees Free of Charge With Every

Pair of Shoes at 3.49 and Over.

LARCHMONT SOCIETY CIRCUS.

Millionaire and Ragged Urchins Sat in the

Fifty Cent Seats.

and vachtamen from the towns along the

Sound turned out in force this afternoon

and evening and attended the semi-amateur

circus for the benefit of Larchmont's mil-

lionaire fire department. They enjoyed the

impersonations of the "bearded lady."

strong man," "living skeleton," "wild man,"

"dog faced boy," and other wonders of the

wentieth century, which the prominent

young men of the Manor offered the public

There was no need of any poor child

missing the circus because of lack of the

price of admission, for Mrs. Alfred Marshall

of Orient Point attended to that. Mrs.

of Orient Point attended to that. Mrs. Marshall saw a crowd of dirty little urchins, children of Larchmont's poor inhabitants, standing in a bunch near the entrance to the big tent as she alighted from her carriage. When, in response to her question, they said they wanted to see the show, she sent them all in. There were twenty of

henr. M. Flagler applied for a box at the circus this afternoon, but they were all old. He and Mrs. Flagler sat in the 50

ent seats.
Miss Halloway of Scarsdale, champion

Miss Halloway of Scarsdale, champion amateur steeplechase rider of the United States, gave an exhibition on her pet horse Prince. The animal is of blooded stock and performed well. Among the other attractions were: Harris Fenn, bearded lady; Louis Spence, wild man; Kenneth Spence, dog faced boy; Hugo Bauer, strong man; "Pop" Sanger, living skeleton; "Billy" Downey and George Bidwell, trained bears, and Eugene Bogart, policeman.

and Eugene Bogart, policeman.

The performance, which was under the management of W. S. Miller, netted about

ACTOR RANG THE BELL

And Rang the Bell-Failed to Work a

Replevin and Got Arrested.

Robert F. S. McClellan, an actor, rang

he door bell last night at the boarding

house kept by Mrs. Helen T. Messenger, at

123 West Ninetieth street. Mrs. Messenger

asked what he wanted. It seems that the

actor had lent a book to a friend who lived

"That book was taken by me from a

"That book was taken by me from a public library," said McClellan, "and I want it back. For every day that the book is out I have to pay a fine of five cents."

"Well, your friend has moved," answered Mrs. Messenger, "and he didn't pay his board bill. I am holding what clothes and effects he left until the bill is paid."

The seter insisted on baying the book but

effects he left until the bill is paid."

The actor insisted on having the book, but he didn't get it. Then Mrs. Messenger says he stood on the stoop ringing the bell until it broke. Mrs. Messenger left the house to call on some friends and the actor followed her. At Central Park West and Eighty-sixth street she called a policeman and had McClellan arrested.

and had McClellan arrested.

for the trivial sum of 50 cents.

LARCHMONT, N. Y., Aug. 3.-Society folks

High Military Heels, New Flat Lasts, Dipped Toes.

Made Shoes ... 3.98

RURAL CARRIERS GET RAISE.

58 NASSAU ST., at Malden Lane.

MORE THAN A MILLION ADDED TO THEIR SALARIES.

Order, Said to Have Been Issued at the Instance of the President, Modifies the Bristow Salary Schedule, Which Raised a Howl Among the Carriers WASHINGTON, Aug. 3.-A considerable in-

crease in the cost of operating and main-taining the rural free delivery service has been provided for in an order issued by been provided for in an order issued by
the Post Office Department. Fourth Assistant Postmaster-General Bristow, who
promulgated the order, said to-day that he
had done so by direction of PostmasterGeneral Payne, and knew nothing as to the
reasons for it. Mr. Payne left Washington
for New York this afternoon and did not
make any explanation of the matter before
he went away. It was reported to-day
that the order had been made at the inthat the order had been made at the instance of President Roosevelt. Nobody at the Post Office Department was able to say

whether this was or was not so.

No computation has been made of the additional cost entailed by the order, but it amounts to a good many hundred thousands of dollars. The order provided for an increase in the pay of nearly 22,000 of the 24,000 rural free delivery carriers. The salaries of about 11,500 carriers were increased \$120 a year, but the total increase in this class of \$1,380,000 is said to be misin this class of \$1,380,000 is said to be mis-leading, as provision has already been made by Congress for an addition to the salaries of a large number of the carriers composing it. Ten thousand more car-riers also received increases ranging from \$18 to \$52 a year, and it was estimated at the Post Office Department to-day that the additional salaries in this class would amount in the aggregate to \$500,000.

Secretary Taft Returns From His Vacation WASHINGTON, Aug. 3.—Secretary of War Taft returned to Washington yesterday from his vacation in Canada and resumed his duties at the War Department to-day. He will remain in Washington until time to leave for St. Louis to participate in the exercises at the World's Fair on Aug. 13, the anniversary of the capture of the city of Manila by the American forces. Secreof Manila by the American forces. Secre-tary Taft will make a speech in the course of the ceremonies.

IDENTIFY MT. VERNON BANDIT. Police Say He's H. J. Wilkinson of Buffalo, a Deserter From Marine Corps.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., Aug. 3 .- Aided by the photograph of a pretty woman found by the photograph of a pretty woman found in his possession, the police to-day succeeded in establishing beyond doubt the identity of the outlaw known as the Mount Vernon Tracy, who held up several citizens and shot Detective Reilly. The prisoner is said by the police to be Henry J. Wilkinson, 27 years old, of Buffalo, who enlisted in the United States Marine Corps last April and deserted from the Brooklyn navy yard last month.

The officers of the navy yard told Detective Reilly that Wilkinson was the principal witness in a murder case in Trenton.

pal witness in a murder case in Trenton, N. J., a short time ago, when a negro was convicted on his testimony of killing a white man. Wilkinson said he was the only witness to the crime.

There is little doubt that the photograph of the woman found in the highway.

graph of the woman found in the highway-man's pocket is the likeness of the wife of George E. Waddy, chief clerk of the Atlantic man's pocket is the likeness of the wife of George E. Waddy, chief clerk of the Atlantic Avenue Improvement Company of Brooklyn. When the picture was found on the prisoner he begged to be allowed to keep it, and refused absolutely to reveal the original's identity. The photograph contained the name of Photographer Fichtel, of Union Hill, N. J., and indirectly through the photographer Mrs. Waddy, who lives with her husband in West Hoboken, was found. Her husband said they had been married two years and that Wilkinson was a friend of Mrs. Waddy prior to their marriage. The acquaintance has been continued, and all three were on friendly terms. Neither Mrs. Waddy nor her husband knows how Wilkinson obtained the photograph. When Wilkinson enlisted in the Marine Corps he gave his residence as 248 Elk street, Buffalo, and his nearest relative as Mrs. C. Wildman, of the same address. He said that he had no previous military service.

He said that he had no previous military service.

The outlaw would not admit the identification. All he would say was that he came of a well to do family.

"You can say anything you like about me," said he. "I am a black sheep, but please spare my mother."

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 3.—There is no such person as Mrs. C. Wildman at 248 Elk street, Buffalo. Wilkinson seems to be unknown here.

at the house.

The Hotel Will Supply Grape-Nuts On Request.